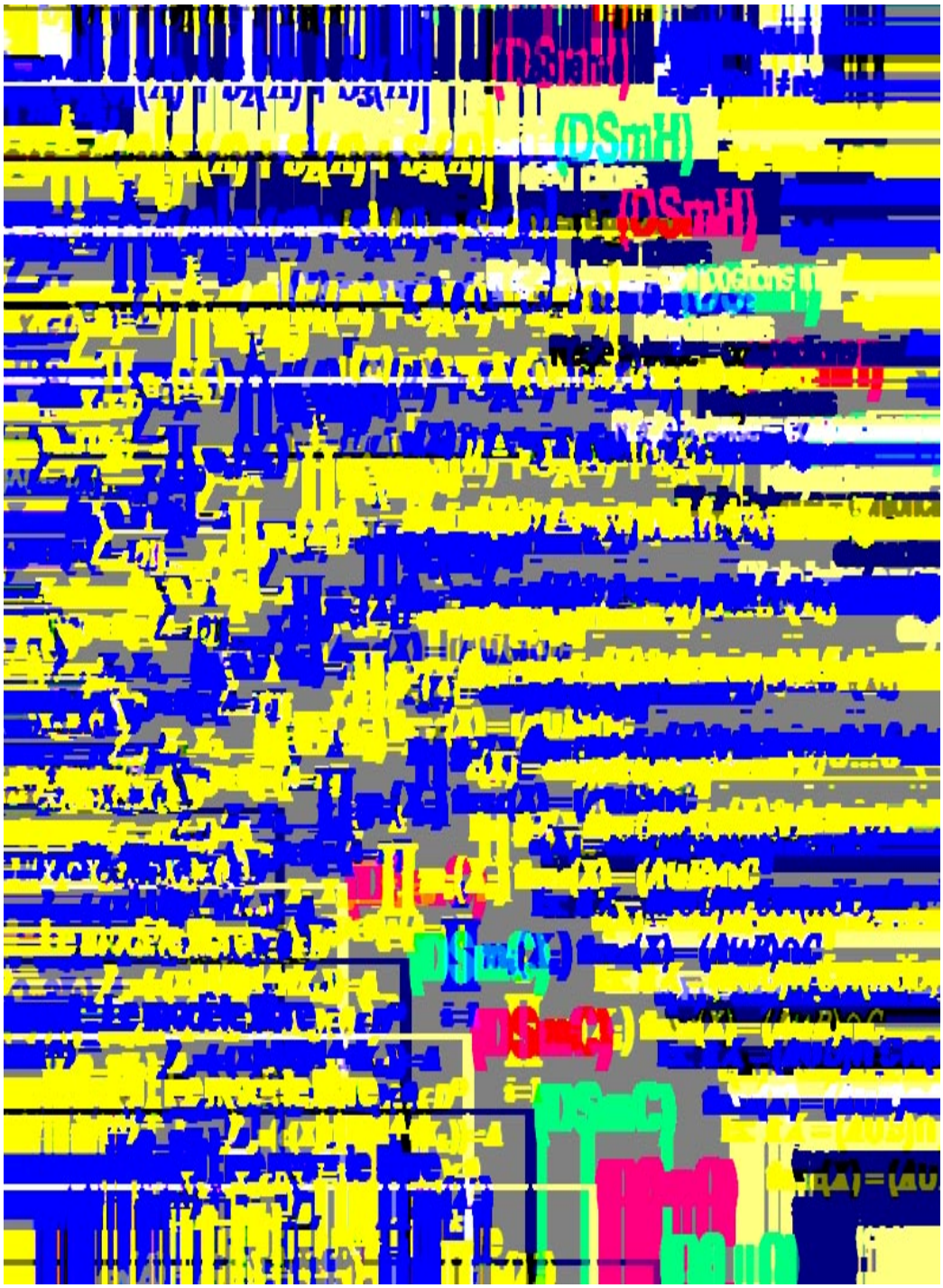
F. Smarandache

EXPERIMENTAL paradoxist LINGUISTICS

= Florentin's Lexicon =



2008

F. Smarandache

Experimental paradoxist Linguistics

= Florentin's Lexicon =

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InfoLearnQuest

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Let's Make Experiments in Linguistics

[General Preface]

This volume includes author's paradoxist experiments in linguistics from a literary point of view.
One devises various methods that deviate and alter the classical form of some linguistic expressions.

Eleven linguistic categories are presented (Murphy's laws, the clichés, homonyms, tautologies, proverbs, metagrams, translations, definitions, figures of paradoxism, monorhymes, and abbreviations), which afterwards are respectively turned into their corresponding Florentin's Laws, clichés, homonyms, etc. and exemplified:

1. A Florentin's Law has: negative attributes (pessimism) and positive attributes (optimism), while the conclusion should be a trickery bended with humor.

2. The Florentin's Cliché should be constructed as follows:
- Change the figurative language [figure of speech] of a cliché to a literal language;
- Or distort the clichés, make them abnormal, deviate their common sense by simple substitutions of words;
- Or eliminate some words from a cliché, or switch the verbs between assertion and negation, in order to give the cliché a surprising new significance:
- Or consider a chain of (more or less) contradictory clichés and put together with a unitary semantics;
- Or juxtapose a cliché with a … (partial or total) contradictory syntagma!
And as a whole the Florentin's Cliché should be bended with humor.

3. A Florentin's Homonym uses homonyms in an upside-down way!... entangling grammar and language rules, defying orthography… loving mistakes…
- employing tongue hindering;
- ambiguities of words and senses (homonymic clash);

- or sentences with two or more homonymic forms put together -
either as separate homonymic phrase, or as a chain of homonyms;
- and, of course, the eternal humor which helps as does the salt in the food!

4. Florentin's Tautologies include pleonasms, synonyms, appositions, figures of repetition.

5. Florentin's Proverbs include deviations and juxtapositions of proverbs

6. Florentin's Metagrams first introduce the term 'metagram', which means the substitution of a letter in a word by another letter, and then show hilarious examples.

7. Florentin's Translations are based on 'false friends' words and other deviations of translations (mostly using either word-for-word or literal translations).

8. Florentin's Definitions are formed by using wordplays, rebus, reversed semantics or syntax, etc. in order to create funny, unexpected definitions of common words or notions.

9. Florentin's Figures of Paradoxism employ the discourse in counter-sense, the incorrect or deviated words and senses, puzzles/jigsaws/rebus, and the intentional use of typos and erroneous grammar in order to make funny paradoxist constructions.

10. Florentin's Mono-Rhymes are poems that of course have ONLY one, but preferably rare, rhyme.

11. Florentin's Abbreviations are funny interpretations of known abbreviations.

Lexicon, in this book, denominates the *special vocabulary* of the author and of the field of paradoxism.

Reader is encouraged to send his/her contribution for a future collective volume of experimental paradoxist linguistics in any of the above 11 categories, or he/she may invent new funny linguistic categories, by e-mail to fsmarandache@yahoo.com at anytime.

1. Florentin's Laws.
If anything can go wrong,
pass it on to someone else!

1.1. ADVENTURES AND VARIATIONS IN MURPHY'S LAW

PREFACE

Probably all of us used to hear the Murphy's Law, in particular if you're in industrial design office. This rule, saying that *'If anything can go wrong, it will go wrong,*' has become a rule of thumb in industrial design, for instance electrical engineers who design USB plug will make the plugs asymmetrically, only to make sure that no stupid person will plug the USB in the wrong way.

While this simple law works in these small industrial applications, for some people, Murphy's Law sounds too pessimistic, because no one can say with full certainty that anything

will go wrong (or not) given a design or given a planning. Therefore, one can also say that probably there is exclusion of this Murphy's law, for example, given a weather prediction that tomorrow it's going to be raining, then does it always mean that it is going to be raining?

Similarly, in other practical or social applications, Murphy's law may not be applicable. For instance, if a wanna-be politician would take this Murphy's law at its face value, it is more likely is that he/she will not dare enough to assume a chair, either as governor, state minister, or president of country. It is more likely, a politician –and particularly politician without engineering thinking – will adopt another pragmatic principle: "*If anything can go wrong, pass it on to someone else."* In these situations it is more likely that he or she (for example if he has made decision in the past to embark a misguided combat against XYZ country for unproven reasons) will use Florentin's law instead of Murphy's law.

In the mean time, Peter's law *("If anything can go wrong, fix it!")* is best exemplified by the USB illustration above, that industrial designers

nowadays prefer to anticipate what can possibly go wrong, and then design to protect it before it happens. Some people may call this practice as 'Fool-proof' design. Just remember in Simpson's Movie, how the fence of the lake is designed as 'fool-proof'. But unfortunately the hurry Homer breaks the fence with his truck. Things like that happened all the time. In other words, sometimes the problem is that we don't know how fool-proof is 'fool-proof'.

In philosophical parlance, Peter's law can be considered as Weberian (you know, those who think that hard-work ethics is the basic element of good

society, and it does), while Murphy's law may be more like 'Malthusian' (for who can escape from the fate of anything that can possibly go wrong?). In this sense, Florentin's law can be considered as something between these extreme situations: it is more comparable to Zen attitude, in the sense that it is advising us to keep the hard work, but keep it fun too. Or if we are allowed to rephrase a wisdom saying:

"Give me strength to change what can be changed,
And patience to accept what cannot be
changed,
And courage to pass it on to someone else to make the changes happened,
And wisdom to keep the change."

To conclude, if you think that Murphy's law seems to go wrong, just pass it on to Florentin's law.

F. S.

1.2. WHAT AND WHY FLORENTIN'S LAW

Starting from the 1980 *Paradoxism's Laws*:

1. All is possible, the impossible too!
2. Nothing is perfect, not even the perfect!
3. Everything is bad, the good included – and reciprocally;
4. The sense has a non-sense, and the non-sense a sense;
5. Anything has a value and a non-value;

a new series of laws emerged in 1986-1989.

Florentin's Laws are neither *Murphy's* (pessimistic) *Laws* nor *Peter's* (optimistic) *Laws*, but partially pessimistic and partially optimistic, while another part is neutral (ambiguous: neither pessimistic nor optimistic) – as in neutrosophic logic.
Therefore, each Florentin's law includes negatives and positives, unlike Murphy's law which has only negative attributes, and respectively Peter's law which has mostly positive attributes or results.

Being paradoxist in nature, **Florentin's Laws** are especially deviations, modifications, generalizations, contra-sayings, parodies, or mixtures of the previous Murphy-Peter laws. And also of aphorisms, proverbs, known citations, clichés, scientific results (from physics, mathematics, philosophy, ...), etc.
Alternatively, collations of opposite ideas - gathered from folklore, from ads, from literature, from familiar speech.

For example, Murphy's law

"Anything that can go wrong will go wrong"

which in Peter's law is stated as:

"If anything can go wrong, Fix It!"

becomes in Florentin's law, through deviation:

"If anything can go wrong, pass it on to someone else!"

in a Machiavelli way, as a mixture of pessimism / optimism and laugh!

In the above example, while Murphy's law output is *negative* and Peter's law output is *positive*, Florentin's law output is *indeterminate* [perversity] as in neutrosophic logic (i. e. the problem has not be solved, but passed to another person!... it's a trickery (deception, cunning, dodge, swindle, caper, subterfuge).

Florentin's laws are in between Murphy's Laws and Peter's Laws, since they are less pessimistic than Murphy's, and less optimistic than Peter's. They break both Murphy's and Peter's Laws as well as various petrified statements or clichés.
When talking about conflicts, these three categories of "laws" can get closer to the 'Art of War', by Sun Tzu [SunZi] (VI-V centuries B. C.).
Nevertheless, they often bear some humor... and that's what the readers feel attracted for.

Many examples of Florentin's Laws can be constructed and the readers are welcome to contribute to a future printed and online collective volume of such laws.

Each Florentin's Law should include: negative (pessimism) and positive (optimism) attributes, while its conclusion should be moderate – often trickery bended with humor.

Main References:

E. A. Murphy, Murphy's Laws, 1949.

Peter H. Diamandis, Peter's Laws / The Creed of the Sociopathic Obsessive Compulsive {Peter's Laws # 14 & #18 by Todd B. Hawley}, 1986.

F. Smarandache, Florentin's Laws / How-To-Do and Not-To-Do List, 1986-1989.

F. S.

1.3. Florentin's Laaws

!An Author to the Cube!

1.3.1. Florentin's Laws: To hell with Murphy, deviate!

1. If anything can go wrong, pass it on to someone else!

2. When your team wins, it is thanks to you. If the team looses, it is because of others.

3. Get a reason to award your friends, and a pretext to punish your enemies.

4. Even good things have negative side effects. Moreover, negative things have positive side effects.

5. Don't play by others' rules. Build your own rules that allow you to win. If you still don't win, prove the game is useless.

6. If he's better than you, deny him.
   If he's worse than you, praise him.

7. If you can't beat them, beat others.

8. If bad actions are in your favor, make them look good.
   If good actions disadvantage you, undermine them.

9. Elect the boss who is worse than you are, so you can manipulate him.

10. As a commander, don't appoint as second in line one who is smarter than you are.

11. If things go from bad to worse, they don't belong to you.

12. If it matters against you, make as it doesn't matter.

13. If it's not worth doing, let others do it.

14. Oh, God, protect me from my friends,
    because from my enemies I protect myself!

15. We are unhappy because we always want what we don't have and to be where we are not. Moreover, we are happy when we don't ask for anything – so live an amorphous life!

16. If you classify the last, switch the order. If you're somehow in the middle, invent a new world order that sets you in the front.

17. Interpret the worst thing positively, and the good things negatively.

18. Failure is good - it brings you experience. Success can make you lazy and arrogant.

19. The less people understand a theory, the smarter they believe it is. So, make easy things… complicated!

20. The more you work, the more work you have. And the less you work, the less work you have.

21. If you're always wrong, re-define the notion of "wrongness". If you're always right, forget about!

22. Don't visit sites that slander you, neither those that flatter you. Erase them …
from your memory.

1.3.2. Florentin's Laws: Relax Peter's!

23. Don't run when you can walk! {*Festina lente.*} Let others struggle!

24. The faster you go, the more energy you consume and earlier you die… so slow down!

25. It's easier to challenge, than to be challenged.
{The best defense is the attack, says a soccer proverb.}

26. When forced to compromise, don't hesitate to comprise the compromiser.

27. Interpret the defeat as a victory, even if no body might believe it. Pay attention to the victory, it might be deceptive…

28. Don't doubt when in doubt. Don't be sure when you're sure.

29. If you have no choice, still choose! When given two choices, take three!

30. Bless your enemies, they ambition you. Blame your friends, they idle you.

31. If your foes don't like to do something, make them do that. If they love it, prove they're wrong.

32. If you do not want to execute an order, convince others to executing it. If you do, still have others helping you.

33. A rejection is a step ahead. A promotion brings you closer to your level of incompetence [according to The Peter Principle (1968)].

34. Be dignified in your falling
and suspicious in your rising.

34. We work very well together,
especially me;
but we sometimes commit mistakes,
especially you.

1.3.3. Florentin's Interdisciplinary Laws

Children Watching TV Rule:

The best TV is no TV!
The worst TV is the TV.

Department of National Injustice:

Law is a barrier that hounds jump over, puppies pass under, and caws come up against it.
[Romanian folklore]

Boss's Rules:

1. The chief is right.
2. When the chief is not right, the previous article applies.

[Romanian folklore]

Double Negation:

If you committed a mistake, make another one to correct the first mistake.

Government's Financial Principle:

The government never gets bankrupt, even if it gets bankrupt (because the government just prints more money!).
[Folklore]

Property Principle:

What is yours is mine, and what is mine is mine.
[Folklore]

Theorem of Incompleteness:

If you're not sure of a proof, ask your enemies' criticism. After you're sure of the proof, check it again.

First Law of Equilibrium:

The further is a place from you, the more appealing it looks.
The closer a place it is, the more boring it looks.
{ For an equilibrium, think the opposite in each case: far places are yet closer, and close places are further. }

Second Law of Equilibrium:

You believe things you have are worthless; if so, throw them away (and they will be worthy).
You believe things you don't have are extraordinary; then imagine you have them (and after a while their value would decrease)...

Uncertainty Principle:

When not certain, be certain.
In addition, when certain, do not be certain!

1.3.4. More Variations in Florentin's Law

The followings are various modifications and applications of Florentin's law.

Florentin's law in research:

If anything can go wrong to your research, pass it on to the references.

Florentin law for old scientists:

Old scientists never die; they only become more prone to be blamed for all mistakes in the past. Contemporary scientists are always right, especially when they are not.

Florentin's laws for statistician:

- If you don't understand a theorem, make it as obscure as possible.
- If you want to convince others, scale down your findings. If you want to make a surprise, generalize it to global scale. (Example: Darwin's finding was based on small-scale 'sample' observation at Galapagos island, yet it made
surprises for the past century.)
- If at first you don't succeed, erase your data set. But if you succeed, double it to impress others.

Florentin's law for lawyer:

If anything can go wrong to your case, pass it on to the jury.

Florentin's law for programmers:

To err is human, to re-curse is divine.

Florentin's law for the incompetent president:

If anything can go wrong to your presidential duty, pass it on to your advisory staff.
[Karl Rove?]

Florentin's law for the chess player:

If anything can go wrong to your chess game, pass it on to your secondhand.

Florentin's law for soldier:

It pays off to let your self not in the first row, because chance to be shot is larger at front side.

Florentin's law for biker:

It pays off to let yourself behind the frontrunner at least until the last miles, because the biker in front of you will get bigger wind-pressure than you get.

2. Florentin's Clichés.

THE DICTATOR LIFTS THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WITH A CRANE

2.1. Changing the Figurative Language to a Literal Language

Preface

I began to write (non- and anti-)clichés since 1980, when the paradoxism, an international movement of avant-garde, started.

The first were in Romanian language, in my volume called "Legi de compoziţie internă. Poeme cu... probleme!" [Laws of internal composition. Poems with... problems!, 1982]:
www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/Legi.pdf .

Between 1982-1984 I wrote in the same style two volumes in French language: "Le sens du non-sens" [The sense of the non-sense, 1983]: www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/LeSensDuNonsens.pdf
and "Antichambres et antipoésies, ou bizarreries" [Ante-rooms and anti-poetry, or oddities, 1984]:
www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/Antichambres.pdf .

After that, I stressed to do the same type of creativity in English.
Possunt quia posse videntur [they can, because they think they can], said Virgil in "Aeneid", so the Florentin's Clichés: they exist, because they can exist.

They are different from Murphy's Law(s), Peter's Laws, Florentin's Laws / Tautologies / Proverbs / Definitions.

A language cliché is, according to Webster's dictionary, an expression or idea that has become trite (platitude), overused.
It has two senses, a figurative sense and a literal sense.

The normal sense of a cliché is the figurative language {also called *figure of speech*}, which signifies, according to the Dictionary of Language and Languages, by David Crystal, "an expressive use of language in a nonliteral way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances".

The second sense, by contrast, is that of literal language, which "refers to the usual meaning of a word or phrase", I would say that it is equivalent to taking a cliché in a 'word-for-word' sense.

The figurative sense of a cliché is of two types: *scheme*, in which an effect that doesn't change the meaning but the language structure,
and *trope*, in which the meaning is changed.

Various procedures are employed in the figurative language:

- *chiasmus*, which consists in reversing the main elements of a sentence;
- *litotes*, which is a phrase where something is understood;
- *hyperbole*, which is an attribute exaggeration;
- *metaphor*, often popping up in poetry, which uses deviant / anomalous language in order to giving to a syntagm other semantics;
- *aphorism*, which is a succinct statement;
- *metonymy*, in which an entity is replaced by its attribute;
- *oxymoron*, which is a combination of incongruous words;
- *synecdoche*, in which the whole is used for the part, or reciprocally;
- *zeugma*, in which different relationships between words are constructed;
- *metathesis*, which is an alteration of the sounds or syllables of a word, or of the words of a sentence;
- *paradox*, which is a contradictory, apparently absurd sentence, but actually with a deeper meaning;

etc.

Therefore, let's shake a little the stereotypes of the clichés, and interpret them upside-down, i. e. in a literal sense – you'll laugh at so many surprises…
Florentin's clichés change the figurative language to a literal language – sometimes in a naïve or innocent way.

Let's make fun of clichés: denying, contradicting them, and putting them together with opposite ideas.
Focus on humor, on reverse creation, on counter-arguments.
Juxtapose two or more clichés in order to make
antitheses, oxymora, semantic paradoxes.
Consider short dialogues amongst paradoxist people.

Some of them may have titles / subtitles in order to round off the whole denotation…

The new sentence can be broken in the
middle, in order to deceive reader's expectation… . Hi, hi, hi!

A Florentin's cliché is rather a non-cliché, or even an anti-cliché; yet, the Florentin's cliché often keeps the original cliché, but complements it with phrases or words that change its sense.

See below a few examples of constructing Florentin's Clichés:

a) Changing the figurative language [figure of speech] of a cliché to a literal language:

The dictator lifts the state of emergency
with a crane

[Cliché: lifts the state of emergency = ends the state of emergency;
Figurative language of the cliché: ends the state of emergency;
Literal language if the cliché: lifts (as an object) the state of emergency.]

b) Distort clichés, make them uncomfortable and
un-normal, deviate their common sense by a
simple substitution of words (not necessarily the opposite):

To be in the right place
at the left time!

On the other hand, substitutions with antonyms (up ↔ down, high ↔ low, etc.):

Clean up your mess! → *Clean up and down your mess!*

So far, so good. → *So far, so close!*
[Antithesis between 'far' and 'close'.]

c) Eliminate some words from a cliché, or switch the verbs between assertion and negation, in order to give the cliché a surprising new significance:

I have seen anything like this!
[Real Cliché: I haven't seen anything like this!]

d) Or consider a chain of contradictory (or not) clichés put together with a unitary semantics:

In cold blood
but hot under the collar
he throws cold water on her
to getting hot

The composition is of course hilarious...

e) Or juxtapose a cliché with a … contradiction!

The escapee hides in the forest, out of the woods.
[Cliché: out of woods = outside of any danger;
Contradiction: in the forest - out of the woods.]

Ashamed, his cheeks became red… out of the blue.
[Cliché: out of the blue = suddenly;
Half Contradiction: red – (from) blue.]

Without having a hat of no kind, employee goes hat in hand to his boss…
[Cliché: goes hat in hand = behaves submissively;
Contradiction: has no hat – has hat in hand.]

Your number's up: 3, 2, 1, … 0.
[Cliché: your number's up = imminent death or capture;
Contradiction: number's up – (but actually numbers are counting down:) 3, 2, 1, … 0.]

f) Use alliterations in order to derive a new sense to a given cliché. An alliteration is a sequence of stressed syllables or of words that start with the same sounds.

g) Replace a cliché's key word by a (semi-) rhyming and rhythmic word (with a Dictionary of Rhyme and Rhythm):

So far, so good → *So far, so rude* (!)

Many examples of Florentin's Clichés can be constructed, but they should be adapted to the

language they are written in (since the clichés are different from a language to another), and the readers are welcome to contribute to a future printed and online collective volume of Florentin's Clichés.

2.2. Florentin's Clichés

1. An unusual
   business as usual.

2. My nine-day wonder
   lasted only a week.

3. - That's an extremely hard problem.
   - No problem!

4. Have a nice day, man, in this terrible weather!

5. No two ways about it, but… three or four remarkable alternatives!

6. The escapee hides in the forest, out of the woods.

7. - My son said he would call me if he succeeded, but he didn't.
   - No news is good news.

8. Without having a hat of no kind, employee goes hat in hand to his boss…

9. Ashamed, his cheeks became red… out of the blue.

10. We fiddle while Rome burns, although none of us knows to play a lyre.

11. Go to hell, like a bat out of hell!

12. Since this paralytic has lost both his legs in a car accident, he has one foot in the grave.

13. This high sole person is a low man on the totem pole.

14. - He's severely ill, consumed by deadly pain…
    - No pain no gain!

15. Anyone located in the right side of the field was way out
    in the left field.

16. - This is the way of all flesh…
    - No way!

17. The blue print is pink.

18. This white stallion was a dark horse.

19. My very much alive friend
    is dead and gone.

20. An angel of girl with luck of the devil.

21. To lead by the nose
    use your brain -
    plain as the nose on your face.

22. He didn't catch any fish,
    but has bigger fish to fry.

23. The red blood of these men of blue blood…

24. In a word I tell you
    (actually in two words): *Shut up!*

25. - You spilled the tea on the table, man.
    - Don't worry, it's no use crying over spilled milk.

26. The wild goose made her nest of clover. So,
    she lives in clover!

27. A memorial from immemorial time.

28. The game is not worth the candle,
    since it has electrical illumination.

29. It's no way
    To get away
    In this way!

30. He owns no cattle, but farms the land
until cows come home.

31. For ever
It's now or never!

32. Your number's up: 3, 2, 1 … 0.

33. My cat is sick, so
sick as a dog -
not as a cat.

34. In full sun light
my foe -
a shot in the dark.

35. Bring order
to the new world order

36. The dictator lifts the state of emergency
with a crane

37. Sweet heart,
you are bitter

38. Thanks so much for doing
what you don't do.

39. You want believe your eyes –
since you're short-sighted

40. - May I have your attention, please? Yap, don't
pay any attention … to my words.

41. Your clarification
makes more confusion...

42. I go to a bad place
for good

43. You have no clue how is the clue?

44. The black box of the airplane
is actually orange

45. He did what he did
not.

46. You do what you
don't have to do

47. I have seen anything like this!

48. Serving him through
not serving him

49. Right on the left!

50. He wont lift a finger
because his fingers were cut in a whetstone accident.

51. To be in the right place
at the left time!

52. The German language you learn
it's Greek to me

53. This dirty and shaded homeless
saved me
like a knight in shinning armor

54. In cold blood
but hot under the collar
he throws cold water on her
to getting hot

55. Do not step on his toes, but on his shoes.

56. I don't like you.
Nice to see you!

57. The director jumped to conclusion
from the third floor
through the window…

58. Fortunately, my deadly enemy was unfortunate!

59. He lives up to my low expectation.

60. She broke my heart
with a lancet
in the surgery room

61. A sad happy-end.

62. He has something on the brain,
I think he has a tumor…

63. The devil is not so black as he
is painted, but even blacker.

64. My grandmother was not grand.

65. Loudspeaker talks slowly.

66. This is the sense which
doesn't make any sense.

67. I clean up and
down.
Then I show down
or up.

68. I hate to say this,
but I love it.

69. He is evil as well.

70. So far, so close (!)

71. Clean up and down your mess!

72. Tailgating is
a fast gate
to disaster!
[Fond paradoxist poem]

73. Using the right of way
the wrong way
can kill you.
[Fond paradoxist poem]

74. Do it as soon as impossible.

75. - Fifth-fifth.
- No, better: sixty-sixty!

76. He was elected chairman or tableman – I don't remember, in his chairland or tableland.

77. He breaks it gently,
his bike,
since its wheels were twisted.

78. He had the right to self-defense
and the left to self-attack.

79. Acted appropriately in
an inappropriate way.

80. I follow the rules
denying them.

81. An explosion louder than everything I ever heard,
said the deaf…

82. He was granted immunity in exchange
for his life.

83. How to conquer their heart
    and country.

84. Well, it isn't well.

85. So far, so rude!

86. Jack falls in love
    from the roof of his house
    to the backyard -
    with Mary.

87. You tell about his habits, but you never can tell…

88. Think up, it's not what you think!

89. This is a perfect
    imperfection!

90. An important piece
    of cake!

91. He was shy and didn't dare to go.
    Nevertheless, one day he broke the ice…
    and fell into the water.

3. Florentin's Homonyms.

SEND ME AN E-MALE

3.1. Send me an e-male

= Florentin's Homonyms =

Preface:

A **homonym** is a word that has the same (sonorous or graphic) form, but different meanings.
There are two types of homonyms:

a) Those that have the same pronunciation (sounds) but different spellings and meanings, which are called **homophones**, such as 'flower' and 'flour'.
This feature is called *homophony*.

b) And those that have the same graphic (spellings) and pronunciation but different meaning, which are called **homographs**, as in 'plane' ('aircraft' vs. 'geometric surface').
This feature is called *homography*.

There also exist homophenes, "words which are visually identical on seen on the lips", but with different meanings, as 'van' and 'fan' [D. Crystal, An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language and Languages, 1992].
However, they are not the object of this presentation.

As follows:
- I teach you how not to write, using homonyms, and how to create upside-down!... entangling grammar and language rules, defying orthography… loving mistakes…
- with tongue hindering;
- ambiguities of words and senses (*homonymic clash*);
- afterwards sentences with two or more homonymic forms put together either as separate homonymic phrase, or as a chain of homonyms;

- don't forget the eternal humor which helps as does the salt in the food!

Most of the below examples use homophones, but a few examples of homographes are still listed.

Homophonic constructions in this section are funnier than homographic constructions.

At a first glance, Florentin's Homonyms look like word puzzles, like rebus, but they have a deeper sense, and the readers - after deciphering their mysteries - end up with a smile…

F. S.

3.2. Florentin's Homonyms

3.2.1. First face of the story
(Homophones)

1. The government has increased the federal income tacks.

2. This musician knows to play the liar.

3. He didn't want to receive any visitor,
   but eventually accepted one guessed.

4. That monarch ruled violently his people
   and in his thirty-year rain the country
   has collapsed.

5. To bake the bread, the cook kneads the doe and puts it in the oven.

6. The farmer built a manner on his land.

7. The criminal slipped in the house to sleigh the owner.

8. Every evening I enjoy watching on TV the American Idle.

9. Near that rock there is a heavy bolder.

10. The captain has advanced to the rank of kernel.

11. My son eats milk with serial.

12. Highway 66 is a historical root.

13. He's gun by bus
    to Tucson.

14. To make a pie, my mother uses three pounds of flower.

15. Thousands of emigrants enter illegally to the United States through the Mexican boarder.

16. From the apple, I just eat the peal.

17. My puppy is full of flee.

18. Marriage is a union between a female and a mail.

3.2.2. Second face of the story
(Homophones)

19. I bought from the bookstore three pens and a box of tax.
20. In the forest, the partisans are conducting a gorilla war.
21. I don't trust you, you are a lyre!
22. A bad weather with so much reign…
23. Inside the fruit, I found a hard colonel.
24. He does not have a good behavior manor.
25. We like to travel on snow with the slay.
26. He's silly and wastes the time like any idol.
27. I bought jam to medal the cake with it.
28. Don't be boulder to your parents, kid!
29. Every Tuesday we watch a cereal movie.
30. The tree has many routes deeply in the soil.
31. I rented my condominium to a border that pays me rent.
32. From the church's tower we hear the peel.
33. He wants to flea the country.
34. A deer male and his dough female graze on the plain.
35. Send me an e-male.

36. He wanted to shoot somebody and thus he bought a gone.

37. For my wife's birthday, I bought a beautiful flour.

3.2.3. Multiple faces of the story
(Homophones)

38. Crews' cruise.

39. Colonel's kernels.

40. Corps core.

41. Bough bow.

42. Guessed guest.

43. Route's roots.

44. Cymbal's symbols.

45. An athlete with a big mussel
was awarded a gold meddle.

46. There men went their.

47. I road my motorcycle on the rowed to Albuquerque, but when this vehicle was stocked I rode it with my own hands.

48. I new in Africa a knew antelope which is quite gnu.

49. It's to late too go two you.

3.2.4. Others
(Homographs)

50. The plane is on the plane.

51. The crop grew so much that my ear is below the ear.

52. A pale that is not pale.

53. The flat I live in is not flat but irregular.

54. Bring no match to the match.

4. Florentin's Tautologies

4.1. About Florentin's Tautologies

Florentin's Tautologies include pleonasms, synonyms, appositions, figures of repetition (from [1]: *adnominatio, alliteratio, commutatio, complexio, conversio, copulatio, enumeratio, frequentatio, heratio, iteratio, nugatio, perseverantia, reduplicatio, refractio, regressio, repetitio, resumptio, subjunctio, traductio*), etc.

A few samples:

- Two women of the same sex.

- I don't like her because I don't
  like her.

- Open when ready,
  Close when tired.
  [Folklore]

- He's auto-criticizing himself…

- Going to going…

Reference:

[1] Lee A. Sonnino, A Handbook to Sixteenth-Century Rhetoric, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 247-266, 1968.

5. Florentin’s Proverbs

5.1. Introduction: Deviation and Juxtaposition of Proverbs

The proverb is an adage, maxim, saying, while the aphorism is a succinct statement.
Proverb is a "short, pithy, rhythmical saying which expresses a general belief or truth" [D. Crystal]

How to transform a traditional proverb into a Florentin's Proverb:
- change the conclusion of the proverb;
- use alliteration = words or stressed syllables beginning with the same sound;
- employ allusions;
- make deviations of proverbs;
- substitute one or more keywords simultaneously;
- oppositely comment or explain the proverbs;
- interchange the proverb's elements;
- complement / complete the proverbs;
- substitute a keyword by a rhyming and rhythmic word;
- juxtapose proverbs opposite in sense;
- use a Dictionary of Rhymes and Rhythms;
- make them funny, add humor!

These are also procedure to create paradoxist paremiopoetry or paremiopoems.

This one, which mathematically looks stupid, excites me but, unfortunately, it reflects the truth:

> *All people are born equal. But some people are more equal than others!* [Folklore]

With alliterations, 'mended' deviated into 'wended' in the well-known proverb "Least said, soonest mended", becomes "Least said, soonest wended"!

"Time flies" becomes "Time lies"…
Time (f)**lies**.

One hand washes the other → One hand **ashes** the other.

I was not a paremiologist or paremiographer, nevertheless as a child I enjoyed playing with proverbs, clichés, and in general with any linguistic expression, with quotations.
For example, the Romanian proverb:

Prietenul bun la nevoie se cunoaşte
[The good friend is known when you're in need]

became

Prietenul bun anevoie se cunoaşte
[The good friend hardly is known indeed]

And

Cine se scoală de dimineaţă, departe ajunge
[He who wakes up in early morning gets very far]

became

Cine se scoală de dimineaţă, adoarme pe drum!
[He who wakes up in early morning falls asleep on the road!]

It was a way to tell another side of the story.

Or the American proverb: *Gentlemen prefer blonds – but marry brunettes* (!) [already Florentinized, i. e. self-contradicted].

The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer

became

The rich get richer, and the poor get… babies!

Another Florentinized American proverb:

There's no advice like father's
(- even if you don't take it).

and an already Florentinized Spanish proverb:

Men are just as God made them –
and a little worse.

Juxtaposition of opposite proverbs:

Bragging saves advertising.
Great braggarts are little doers
(!)

Connection of proverbs:

Love is blind,
with great hatred.
But in the land of the blind
the one-eyed are kings.

Even a Latin Proverb:

Vox populi, vox Dei [The voice of people (is) the voice of God]

becomes:

Box populi, box Dei
(!)

In the next pages, we present more examples of Florentin's Proverbs.

References:

1. Christine Ammer, *Have a Nice Day – No Problem!, A Dictionary of Clichés*, The Penguin Group, New York City, 1992.

2. John Bartlett, Justin Kaplan – general editor, *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, sixteenth edition*, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1992.

3. Arthur Bloch, *Murphy's Law, The 26th Anniversary Edition*, The Berkeley Publishing Group, New York City, 2003.

4. D. Chrystal, *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language and Languages*, Penguin Books, 1992.

5. Joseph Devlin, *A Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms*, Warner Books, New York City, 1987.

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7. Dr. Mardy Grothe, *Oxymoronica / paradoxical wit and wisdom from history's greatest wordsmiths*, Foreword by Richard Lederer, HarperCollins, New York City, 2004.

8. *Larousse / Petit Dictionnaire, Espagnol-Français, Français-Espagnol*, Larousse-Bordas, Paris, 1998.

9. Leon Leviţchi, Andrei Bantaş, Andreea Gheorghiţoiu, *Dicţionar frazeologic român-englez*, *Ediţia a doua, revizuită şi adăugită*, Ed. Ştiinţifică şi Enciclopedică, Bucureşti, 1981.

10. Wolfgang Mieder – editor in chief, Stewart A. Kingsbury & Kelsie B. Harder - editors, *A Dictionary of American Proverbs*, Oxford University Press, New York City, 1992.

11. Suzanne C. Segerstrom, *Breaking Murphy's Law / How Optimists Get What They Want from Life – and Pessimists Can Too*, The Guilford Press, New York City, 2006.

5.2. Florentin's Proverbs

Since
we learn by mistakes
let's err as much as we can.

*

That government is better which governs least.
Hence, the government which doesn't govern at all
is the best.

*

Although you're not a smoker
don't chew your tobacco twice.

*

Some people are too mean for heaven and too good for hell.
Others are too good for heaven
and too mean for hell!

*

To live long is to suffer long.
So, in order to end the pain, commit suicide…

*

Live and learn…
only rubbish.

*

Stand on your two legs,
or if drunk on all fours.

*

A great fortune is a great slavery, therefore
better to be poor, my friend!

*

Promise little and do much
foolishness.

*

First think and then say
whoppers.

*

When you are at Rome, do what Rome does.
Nevertheless, when you are at Bucharest, do
what Brussels does!

*

A light purse is a heavy purse
with garbage.

*

Everything has an end -
the numberless included.

*

Keep ahead of your times
but be on time.

*

My friends are single with their ideas –
but they are never alone who are accompanied
by noble thought.

*

Be yourself
even when you appear not to be.

*

The love of evil is the root of all money.

*

Forbidden food is sweetest.
Since poisoned mushroom is forbidden
it is sweetest.

*

Least said, soonest wended.

*

One hand washes the other
and stains it…

*

One hand ‘ashes’ the other.

*

Time (f)**lies**.

*

Don’t win the war before it’s (**w**)on.

*

Knowledge talks lowly; ignorance talks (c)loudly.
Nevertheless, doesn’t matter what you know,
but who you know!

*

The smartest fox is caught at (b)last.
The smartest pox is caught at last.

*

Don’t rush the c(h)attle.
Don’t flush the cattle!

*

A shady lane breads dud.

*

Don’t get off the (b)ladder
before you reach the ground.

*

Don’t cry till you get curt.

*

The roof doesn’t need bending
when it’s not raining.

*

Patience is bitter, bit its fruit is tweet.

*

Every ship needs a caption.

*

Bragging saves advertising.
Great braggarts are little doers
(!)

*

Thousands drink themselves to death before one dies of thirst.
He that goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.

*

Love is blind,
with great hatred.
But in the land of the blind
the one-eyed are kings.

*

You can’t live without friends –
and quite often you can’t live with them
But you can’t live without enemies either!

*

They are rich who have friends.
However, they are strong who have enemies,
the more the stronger.

*

Don’t judge others by yourself.
Yet, knowing yourself, you know others.

*

Ignorance is bliss.
Ignorance is no excuse.
Therefore, bliss is no excuse.

*

The more we study, the more we discover our ignorance.
Ignorance is our worst enemy.
As a corollary: the more we study, the more we discover our worst enemy.

*

If you eat a live toad first thing in the morning,
nothing worse will happen all day long.
But the worst: to eat a toad stood.

*

Wisdom is in the head, not in the beard –
said the unshaved man.

*

All for one and one for
himself.

*

Scratch my back and I’ll scratch yours
(with a dagger!).

*

The customer’s always right.
Especially when he is not.

*

The first hundred years are the hardest.
[After that… it’s even worse!]

*

A Ukrainian proverb says that:
A hungry wolf is stronger than a satisfied dog.
(Moreover, keep your canine… famished.)

6. Florentin's Metagrams

6.1. Introducing the term 'metagram'

We introduce the word "metagramă" from the Romanian language into English as METAGRAM, etymologically coming from: *meta* (in Greek) = change in form or alteration, and *gram* (from the Greek *gramma*) = written down or recorded, which means to replace some letter in a word by another letter and get a new word.
For example: "hand" becomes "land" by substituting the first letter "h" by "l". Similarly, "exercise" is transformed into "exorcise", etc.
As a 'double metagram', see these words:
connection-convection-confection.

What would be the longest '**n-metagram**' in English language, i. e. keeping replacing a letter by other n times and making meaningful words? The trick is to make this substitution hilarious in the whole context!

I did not find this term "metagram" neither in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary nor in Encyclopedia Britannica paper editions or online.

In a general sense, a metagram distorts a word obtaining another one that is close in pronunciation.

04 April 2004

6.2. Few examples of Florentin's Metagrams:

- Bill Clinton won the 1996 presidential erection.
- In order to loose weight, you have to exorcise daily.
- I'd like to buy a car, but not sure what bland…
- In quantum physics there is a controversial 'spring theory'.
- His dreams are very gland.
- I don't know that guy, I have no confection with him.

7. Florentin's Translations

7.1. 'False Friends' Words and Other Deviations of Translations

There are three types of *translations* from a language to another [1]:

- **word-for-word**: each source language word (or morphene) is translated into a word (or morphene) in the target language, not taking care of the target language structure;
- **literal translation**: is similar to the word-for-word translation, but the source language structure after being followed is adjusted according to the grammar rules of the target language;
- **free translation**: one ignores the structure of the source language and one finds an equivalent meaning in the target language.

Similarly for *interpreting* (which is an oral translation), be *consecutive interpreting* or *simultaneous interpreting*.

Florentin's Translations (or Interpreting) use the first two types of translations, and are mostly based on "false friends" and making fun by producing nonsense, anti-sense, oddities!
They can also use *metaphrases* (literal or word-for-word translations) and *paraphrases* (alternative versions of a sentence [2]).
'False friends' [in French *faux amis*] are words in different languages having a close spelling but different meanings. For example, "caldo" in Italian is false friend with "cold" in English, but "caldo" actually means "hot".

References:

[1] David Chrystal, *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language and Languages*, Penguin Books, 1992.
[2] Webster's New World Dictionary of American English, Third College Edition, Cleveland & New York, edited by V. Neufeldt & D. B. Guralnik, 1988.

7.2. Further, some of **<u>Florentin's Translations</u> among eight languages**, the following: English, French, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, and Spanish.

Français	**English**
Prendre de grands airs.	To take big airs.
Ride	Ride

Latina	**English**
Age quod agis.	Age of quod agios.
Hospitalis	Hospitals

Français	**Română**
Ajouter	A ajuta
Ruse	Rus
Gris	Gris
Grass	Gras
Le dollar besse.	Dolarul bese.

English	**Română**
Gratuity	Gratuit
Road	Roade
Rod	Rod
Rob	Rob
Mister	Mistér
Axe	Axe
Babies	Babe
Bárbara	Barbára

Deutsche	**Română**
Kirchen-gänger	Ganster chircit
Säkulum	Sac de ulm

Português	**Română**
Fala	Fală
Face	(A) face
Graça	Grasă

Español	**Română**
Curar	Cură
Grabar	Grabă

Italiana	**Română**
Borsa	Bursa
Bottega	Bodega
Buca	Bucă
Divisa	(A) diviza

Română	**Русский**
Hram	храм

English	**Русский**
Far	фары

8. Florentin's Definitions

8.1. Samples of Florentin's Definitions

Florentin's Definitions are formed by using wordplays, rebus, reversed semantics or syntax, etc. in order to create funny, unexpected definitions of common words or notions.

For examples:

Vice-president:
President who has a vice.

Tooth:
Two-th, the second.

Office hours:
A time frame whose probability that the director would be in is 1/1000.

Thinking:
A king who is thin [thin-king].

Step father:
A father with a step.

Connie:
Cunning without knee.

Jackass:
Jack's ass.

9. Florentin's Figures of Paradoxism

9.1. Paradoxism and its Groupings of Figures

pARadOXisM is an international avant-garde movement in literature, art, science, based on excessive use of antitheses, antinomies, contradictions, parables, odds, paradoxes in creations.
It was set up and led by the author in 1980's and promulgates a counter-time/counter-sense creation.
Paradoxism started as a protest against a totalitarian society. Why was the movement based on contradictions? "because we lived in that society a double life: an official one propagated by the political system, and another one real. In mass-media it was promulgated that 'our life is wonderful', but in reality 'our life was miserable'. The paradox flourishing!
And then we took the creation in derision, in opposite sense, in a syncretic way. Thus the paradox was born."
Through paradoxist experiments one brings new literary, artistic, philosophical, or scientific terms, and procedures, methods, or even algorithms.

Florentin's Figures of Paradoxism employ the discourse in counter-sense, the incorrect or deviated words and senses, puzzles/jigsaws/rebus, and the intentional use of typos and erroneous grammar in order to make funny paradoxist constructions.

The following Groupings of Figures, from Lee A. Sonnino's handbook [1], are connected to paradoxism:

- **Figures of Contrast**: *commutatio, comparatio, contentio, contrapositium, contrarium, definitio, dissimilitudo, distinctio, regressio, restrictio*;
- **Figures which Distort the Truth**: *apoplanesis, boni ominis captatio, charientismos, conciliatio, dementiens, error, extenuatio, irrisio*;
- **Figures of Disorder**: *hyperbaton, hypallage, hysterologia, hysteron proteron, anastrophe, epergesis, metathesis, synchysis, tmesis*;
- **Figures that Alter the Form or Grammar**: *adnominatio, alloeosis, allotheta, dissectio, eteroeosis, inversio, metaplasmos, parelcon, permutio, traductio*;

- **Figures Involving Doubt or Hesitation**: *correctio, dubitatio, inopinatum, reprehensio*;
- **Figures that Exaggerate or Diminish**: *adynaton, dementiens, exaggeratio, extenuatio, inopinatum, litotes, rejectio*;
- **Figures of Omission and Refusal**: *adjunctio, anapodoton, apoplanesis, brachiepeia, conceptio, defectio, detractio, dissolutio, invitio, negatio, occupatio, permissio, praecisio, transmissio*;
- **Figures of Personal Abuse or Accusation**: *abominatio, accusatio, castigatio, elevatio, execratio, exprobatio, insultatio, inter se pugnantia, irrisio, rejectio*;
- **Figures of Wordplays**: *allusio, ambiguitas, antanaclasis, commutatio, interpretatio, iteratio, refractio, scurra, submutatio, traductio*;
- **Figures that Cause Variations in Style**: *brachiepeia, extenuatio, familiaritas, libera vox*;
- **Figures that Vary the Syntax**: *acervatio, adjunctio, aequipollentia, appositum, articulus, chiasmos, compar, compositio, comprehensio, conceptio, confusio, constructio, disjunctio, dissolutio, endiadis, incisum, membrum, metabole, praeposteratio, reversio, scesisonomaton, series, similiter cadens, similiter desinens, transgressio*;
- **Vices and Faults**: *anoiconometon, barbarismos, bomphilogia, cacophonia, cacosyntheton, cumulatio, humiliatio, hysterologia, importunitas, improprietas, nugatio, periergia, redundantia, scurra, solecismos, turpiloquum*.

More examples of paradoxist figures:

Acyrologia etymologically comes from the Greek language: a [= not], kyros [= authority], and logos [= speech], and means "incorrect use of words, especially those words that sound alike but are far in meaning" [2].

Anthimeria = substitution of one part of the speech for another [a verb used as a noun, or reciprocally].

Agrammatism = omission of prepositions, articles, conjugations, declinations in speech.

Paronomasia (punning) = is an intended incorrect use of words, based on wordplay, while acyrologia is unintended.

Cacozelia = uses newfangled speech or Latin diction.

Other groupings of figures can also be utilized in paradoxist creation - provided that some contradiction, antithesis, oxymoron, paradox is generated using them.
For example, according to the World List Online Dictionary [3] we list more literary figures: *abuse of terms, acronym, amphibologism, amphiboly* (ambiguous discourse), *anagram* (transposition of the letters of a word), *avyayibhava, back formation, calembour, clipped word, compound, conjugate* (yoke together, couple), *construction* (putting parts together), *corruption* (corruption of style, of language), *dvandva, dvigu, endocentric compound* (union or mixture of more elements), *equivocality, equivoque* (ambiguity), *exocentric compound, formation, jeu de mots, logogram* (a phonogram, or a letter for abbreviation), *logogriph* (riddle to discover a word from various combinations), *malapropism* (grotesque misuse of a word), *missaying, palindrome, paronomasia* (same word used in different senses), *paronym* (words derived from the same root), *play on words, pun, punning* (play on words with same sound but different meanings), *spoonerism, tatpurusha, word form, wordplay.*

In the next pages we present excerpts of paradoxist texts.

References:

[1] Lee A. Sonnino, A Handbook to Sixteenth-Century Rhetoric, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 247-266, 1968.
[2] Gideon O. Burton, Silva Rhetoricae, Brigham Young University, rhetoric.byu.edu
[3] World List Online Dictionary, http://wordlist.com/.

9.2. Paradoxist Excerpts

- The more you know, the more you understand you don't know.

- If you don't need anything, please let me know to help you.

- Have fun, go crazy!

- The bad time is excellent for me because I have
  the spirit to write poetry.

- - How was your time?
  - Terrible…
  - Oh, great!

- You're an idiot.
- I'll take that as a compliment.

- - Did you have some pain last night!
  - Yap, I did.
  - Very nice.

- The department meeting will be as fun or good
  as bad you make it.

- Mike, how are you today,
  tomorrow and after-tomorrow?

- - My name is Hans.
  - What's a Hans?

- They waited for us –
  with closed doors…

- A new form of terrorism from an aphonic:
  - Pay me, or else I sing!

- I am lying in bed, but I am not lying.

- I am hungry and thirty.

- To a graduate:
  - Congraduation!

- I'm not dead,
  I'm electroencephalographically
  changed.
  [Folklore]

- - Hey, folks! I need your
  wicked suggestions.

- He is suffering from some kind
  of boot error which apparently
  occurred while some one was showing it off during
  an open house.

- - Vote John Nobody!
  Fire'em all.

- Florentin, Mad Dog!

- - How many children don't you have?
  - Five.
  - And when did you get the award?
  - After tomorrow.

- John is lesbian and his wife, Jessica,
  homosexual.

- - Glad not being able
  to see you.

Yet, we can help you
to do wrong.

- We create for you a special
hard time.

- I have a sister-in-law, a mother-in-law and a
wife-in-law.

- We don't accept solicited manuscripts.
But we're currently looking for not receiving
any manuscript.

- - Five thousand four hundred thirty two.
- How much?
- Four hundred five thousand thirty two.

- The more you know, the more you forget.
So, better not knowing anything, in order to forget nothing!

- Dictionary of Synonyms and Anonyms.

- - How are you doing today?
- Close to Friday.

- Don't eat 2 much, eat three much.

- I lost my I,
and still have an eye.

- I am happy to tell you that I have found some mistakes in your work.
Unfortunately they are not too big.

- - I have a question for you.
- And I have an answer.
- What answer?
- Twenty five.

- - How are you doing, John?
  - I am doing.

- - Your weight?
  - 190 lbs.
  - How many feet do you have?
  - I have two feet, like everybody: left and right.

- - Do you smoke?
  - Yes, I don't.
  - But your brother?
  - No, he does.

    - Kill him dead
      Kill him alive

    - The newspaper is published biweekly
      three times a month.

10. Florentin's Monorhymes

10.1. How to build Florentin's Monorhymes

The Florentin's Mono-rhymes are poems that of course have ONLY one, but preferably rare, rhyme.

How to compose them:

- use simple un-thematic connection words, not heavy un-thematic nouns, attributes, or verbs;
- using mostly rare, exotic, strange rhymes;
- or rhymes with foreign or unusual words or unusual suffixes;
- employ a Dictionary of Rhymes;
- write monosyllabic poems, bi-syllabic poems, etc.;
- be (or have) fun!

10.2. Florentin's MonoRhymes

Variorum

The quorum
of the forum
with decorum
- *ad valorem* –
is led by the cockalorum
with his jorum.

What a *Pons asinorum*!

Refresh

A tête-bêche
crèche
of flèche, bobeche, and parfleche
is a mesh
afresh.

On the horseflesh with gooseflesh
and calèche
Gilgamesh
in order to thresh
and fresh.

Camorra

Capybara
and tuatara
eat carbonara
in a solfatara
on a square vara
near deodara
and a saguaro.

Tamara with her tiara
and tantara
is in samsara

Recourse

After intercourse
you reinforce
the tour de force
and the divorce.

Of course
at the coarse
concourse,
the discourse
has no source
or resource.

As a pizzle

When I drink swizzle
(in the mizzle
and the drizzle)
a grizzle
chisel
starts to fizzle,
frizzle,
and sizzle.

Gift

A zinnia
and gloxinia
for Lavinia.

Bon appétit!

Eat
tortellini
teeny-weany tetrazzini
and spaghettini.

Who:

A platinic
nicotinic
misogynic
parafinic
Finnic!

Woof

Tartuffe
(bulletproof)
hides under sunroof
at opera bouffe.

Ringo

A gringo
on a pingo
speaking with a jingo
in lingo
or in Mandingo
saw a dingo
with a flamingo.

Bingo, bingo!

Ix

Nix
The pyx!

Mix in the Styx
And fix
The cicatrix.

Then affix
A prefix,
Suffix,
Or infix
For prolix
Politics.

Unhappy

A crappy gappy sappy
pappy
is snappy and zappy
or trigger-happy
in his satrapy
under a floppy serape.

Re-echo

I paint a gecko
in my secco
for the deco,
as an echo
of the eco.

Synesthesia

Freesia
and rafflesia
grow in Indonesia.

Flamberia produces esthesia
and amnesia.
But magnesia and anesthesia
give analgesia.

Lunch

A dapple apple
or pineapple
but with scrapple
in the chapel.

Synapse

Perhaps
the prolapse
and relapse
are traps and taps
or craps with schnapps
as time-lapse
to collapse
and elapse.

My flower is

mimosa
curiosa
virtuosa
nervosa

As Inapt

to become apt,
co-apt,
and periapt
you need to adopt,
enrapt,
and then be napped,
dewlapped,
or black-capped
& snow-capped…

Opera seria

On the feria
in the cafeteria
the bacteria
of diphtheria
from a franseria
or sansevieria
and latimeria
without any criteria
provoked astheria
and porphyria.

But Egeria
healed with collyria
made from wisteria
and cryptomeria.

Thanatos

Benthos
and bugloss
grow in the fosse
with dross.

What a chaos,
mythos,
pathos!

My boss
with bathos
as a joss
stays on the doss.

Kudos
demos
will emboss
this topos.

Monosyllabic 1

In the jar
are
the charr,
the gar,
and a parr
on the spar
to the guar,
but far
from the barre.

Monosyllabic 2

To mar
and char
the Lar
of the czar
you gnar
at the bar.

11. Florentin's Abbreviations

11.1. Examples of Florentin's Abbreviations

Here it is our interpretation of some known abbreviations:

1. **USA** = United States of Antarctica
2. **U.K.** = United Kinkdom
3. **UN** = United Natations
4. **MLA** = Modern Liberal Apes
5. **AMS** = American Monkey Society
6. **APA** = African Problematic Association
7. **OPEC** = Organization of Polonium Exporting Countries
8. **S.A.** = Saudi Acadia
9. **UAE** = United Arab Euphrates
10. **Mr.** = Mystery
11. **Ms.** = Misery
12. **Miss** = Missile
13. **N. Y.** = Nu Yorick
14. **LA** = Louse Angel-less
15. **b & w** = back and wight
16. **YMCA** = Young Men Combustion Association
17. **POW** = Pissed Off Women

This volume includes author's paradoxist experiments in linguistics from a literary point of view. One devises various methods that deviate and alter the classical form of some linguistic expressions.

Eleven linguistic categories are presented (Murphy's laws, the clichés, homonyms, tautologies, proverbs, metagrams, translations, definitions, figures of paradoxism, monorhymes, and abbreviations), which afterwards are respectively turned into their corresponding Florentin's laws, clichés, homonyms, etc. and exemplified.

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